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# Foreign CROPS AND MARKETS

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**FINNISH CIGARETTE SALES  
SET NEW RECORD IN 1961**

Cigarette sales in Finland during 1961 set a new record of 6.6 billion pieces--5.3 percent greater than 1960 sales of 6.3 billion.

Combined sales of standard, long, and king size (70-78 millimeter) cigarettes surpassed the sales of short (60 millimeter) cigarettes in 1961. This marked shift was due to the substantial reduction in the excise tax on standard, long, and king size cigarettes on February 1, 1961. Sales of these cigarettes totaled 3.2 billion pieces in contrast to .7 billion in 1960 and represented 49 percent of total sales compared with only 11 percent in the previous year. Sales of short cigarettes (60 millimeter), at 1.9 billion pieces, were about one-half the 1960 level of 3.9 billion. Sales of cigarettes with paper mouthpieces totaled 1.5 billion pieces, compared with 1.7 billion in 1960.

Filter-tipped cigarettes continued to gain in popularity, increasing from 49 percent in 1960 to 55 percent of total sales in 1961. Filter-tips are now available in all lengths.

Sales of other tobacco products in 1961 were slightly under the previous year. Total sales of cigars and cigarillos amounted to 14.5 million pieces, compared with 15.5 million in 1960. Sales of smoking tobacco, at .9 million pounds, were about 22 percent below the 1960 level of 1.2 million. Sales of chewing tobacco and snuff were also smaller than in 1960.

Total excise tax revenues from tobacco products in 1961 were about 1 percent larger than in 1960, despite the reduction in tax rates last February.

**ONTARIO'S FLUE-CURED  
SALES HALF COMPLETED**

As of February 16, 1962, auction sales of 1961 crop flue-cured tobacco in Ontario, Canada totaled 100.3 million pounds at an average price of 52.7 Canadian cents per pound.

Sales of the 1961 crop through February 16, 1962 were considerably slower than those for prior crops. Total sales of the 1960 crop through February 17, 1961 amounted to 164 million pounds. Sales of the 1959 crop through February 24, 1960 were 118 million pounds.

**CIGARETTE SALES IN U.K.  
CONTINUE TO RISE**

Cigarette sales in the United Kingdom during 1961 at 113.4 billion pieces, were 2.3 percent greater than the 110.9 billion sold in 1960. Sales of filter-tips represented 19.5 percent of total sales, compared with 15.8 percent in 1960. (Continued on next page)

Sales of pipe tobacco, at 16.4 million pounds, were 6.3 percent smaller than 1960 sales of 17.5 million. However, sales of cut tobacco for roll-your-own cigarettes were about 2 percent greater than the 15.7 million sold in 1960.

Sales of cigars and snuff were the same as in 1960 and amounted to 1.6 and .8 million pounds, respectively.

#### MEXICO EXPECTS SMALLER 1961-62 TOBACCO CROP

Mexico's 1961-62 tobacco crop is tentatively forecast at 74.1 million pounds, or 35 percent below the 1960-61 record crop of 114.1 million. The decline is attributed to reduced plantings of both dark air-cured and light sun-cured types due to the large accumulation of stocks resulting from two preceding crops. Planted acreage is estimated at 80,300 acres, compared with 115,600 acres last season.

Production of both flue-cured and burley continues to rise. The 1962 harvest of flue-cured is placed at 4.4 million pounds, compared with 3.9 million last year. The burley harvest, at 7.5 million pounds, is expected to be about one-fourth greater than the 1961 harvest of 6.1 million. The expansion in burley is reportedly due to extensive speculation on exports to Europe. Also, for the first time, there have been reported plantings of Maryland type tobacco in Mexico this season.

#### UNITED KINGDOM LARD IMPORTS DOWN 15 PERCENT IN 1961

United Kingdom lard imports totaled 385 million pounds in 1961, down 15 percent from the 453 million pounds imported in 1960.

The United States continued to be the major supplier with over three-fourths of the market, however, the U.S. share declined slightly from the previous year. Total imports from the United States dropped 17 percent in 1961. Processors in the United Kingdom switched to cheaper fats when lard prices rose early in 1961. Imports from other important sources also declined, but to a lesser extent than imports from the United States. One notable exception was the increase in amounts of lard purchased from Poland, 9.6 million pounds, up from 1.4 million pounds in 1960.

Monthly purchases from the United States rose to above average toward the end of the year, but failed to offset earlier declines. Arrivals of U.S. lard in December 1961 totaled 41 million pounds, the largest amount for any month in the last two years.

The United Kingdom is the best customer for U.S. lard and has assumed added significance since the loss of the Cuban market. In 1961, shipments to the United Kingdom accounted for two-thirds of U.S. lard exports.

LARD: United Kingdom imports by country of origin,  
and percentage of total, 1960 and 1961

Origin	1960		1961	
	Quantity	Percentage of total	Quantity	Percentage of total
	1,000 lb.	Percent	1,000 lb.	Percent
United States.....	354,612	78.3	294,499	76.5
France.....	50,116	11.1	39,662	10.3
Denmark.....	15,506	3.4	14,878	3.9
Belgium.....	15,914	3.5	10,973	2.9
Netherlands.....	9,995	2.2	10,259	2.7
Poland.....	1,433	0.3	9,561	2.5
Sweden.....	3,128	0.6	2,270	0.6
Canada.....	1,618	0.4	589	0.1
Others.....	799	0.2	2,047	0.5
Total.....	453,121	100.0	384,739	100.0

Henry A. Lane and Co., Ltd.

#### AUSTRALIAN MEAT SHIPMENTS TO THE UNITED STATES

Three ships left Australia the middle of February with 3,066,560 pounds of beef and 761,600 pounds of mutton for the United States.

Ship	Sailing date	Destination	Arrival date	Cargo	Quantity Pounds
City of Melbourne	Feb. 10	Baton Rouge	Mar. 8	Beef	248,640
	" "	" "	" "	Mutton	94,080
	Boston	"	16	Beef	633,920
	"	"	" "	Mutton	71,680
	New York	"	18	Beef	1,529,920
	" "	" "	" "	Mutton	409,920
	Philadelphia	"	24	Beef	376,320
	"	" "	" "	Mutton	168,000
Anna Bakke	Feb. 16	Seattle	Apr. 4	Beef	20,160
		Los Angeles	" 24	Beef	170,240
		San Francisco	" 28	Beef	44,800
		" "	" "	Mutton	17,920
Iberia	Feb. 17	Los Angeles	Mar. 10	Beef	42,560

1/ Cities listed indicate location of purchaser and usually the port of arrival and general market area, but meat may be diverted to other areas for sale.

VALUE OF U.S. LIVESTOCK EXPORTS  
ROSE 5 PERCENT IN 1961

U.S. exports of livestock and livestock products were \$366 million in 1961, 5 percent above 1960. Practically all was shipped in regular commercial channels and not under special Government Programs.

Exports of inedible tallow and greases amounted to \$133 million in 1961, \$20 million larger than in 1960. The increase was due to a larger volume at slightly higher prices.

The value of lard exports was 23 percent lower in 1961 than in the previous year. U.S. lard prices in the first 6 months of 1961 averaged considerably higher than in the same period of 1960, and resulted in U.S. lard being less competitive in the world market. The loss of the Cuban market also accounted for a considerable portion of the decline.

Red meat exports in 1961 were about \$36 million, 1 percent below 1960. Exports of beef and veal increased 4 percent. Pork shipments in 1961 were 1 percent lower than in 1960. Lower U.S. prices of lamb and mutton accounted for the decrease in the export value for these commodities.

Variety meat exports of about \$27 million set a new record and were 8 percent larger than in 1960. Exports of hog casings increased 55 percent while other natural casings were up 17 percent.

The value of mohair exports declined 4 percent in 1961 because of slightly lower prices. The volume of mohair exports in 1961 was about equal to 1960.

Export values of cattle hides, calf skins, and kip skins were higher in 1961 than in 1960. Increased supplies at more competitive prices during early 1961 gave emphasis to increased exports. The value of exports of sheep and lamb skins in 1961 was 1 percent below 1960.

The value of cattle and calf exports fell 13 percent in 1961 and was \$9 million dollars compared with \$10.4 million in 1960. Exports of sheep and lambs were 5 percent higher in value than in 1960 and hog shipments rose 28 percent. (Table on opposite page)

CANADA LIFTS EXPORT BAN  
ON LACOMBE HOGS

Canada has lifted the ban on exports of Lacombe hogs, which has been maintained since 1958 when they were sold to farmers by the Canadian Department of Agriculture. At that time it was feared that too many of the special breeding stock might move to the United States. There are now more than 200 breeders of registered purebreds and some breeders now desire to sell stock for export. (Continued on page 8)

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS: U.S. exports of selected items,  
annual 1960 and 1961, with percentage change

Commodity	1960	1961	Percent change
	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	Percent
Lard.....	60,618	46,687	-23
Inedible tallow and greases 1/.....	112,910	132,776	+18
Edible tallow and greases 2/.....	2,246	1,821	-19
Meat:			
Beef and veal.....	11,596	12,117	+4
Pork.....	20,905	20,669	-1
Lamb and mutton.....	699	573	-18
Sausage:			
Except canned.....	1,287	1,020	-21
Canned.....	589	481	-18
Baby food, canned.....	700	483	-31
Other canned meats.....	468	363	-22
Total red meat.....	36,244	35,706	-1
Variety meat.....	25,195	27,167	+8
Sausage casings:			
Hog.....	7,620	11,849	+55
Other natural.....	2,704	3,154	+17
Horse meat.....	312	494	+58
Mohair.....	15,588	14,888	-4
Hides and skins:			
Cattle.....	58,154	63,440	+9
Calf.....	7,316	8,653	+18
Kip.....	4,340	5,076	+17
Sheep and lamb.....	3,514	3,491	-1
Cattle and calves.....	10,379	9,049	-13
Sheep and lambs.....	736	776	+5
Hogs.....	493	633	+28
Total.....	348,369	365,660	+5

1/ Includes inedible tallow, oleic acid or red oil, stearic acid, and other inedible animal greases, fats, and oils. 2/ Includes edible tallow, oleo oil and stearin, oleo stock and shortenings, animal fat, excluding lard.

The Lacombe breed was developed by the Canada Department of Agriculture at the Lacombe, Alberta Experimental Farm. It is the result of a hybridization and selection program initiated in 1947 which combined breed characteristics of the Danish Landrace, Chester White, and Berkshire. After 1952 when there were no new introductions of outside hogs, the parent breeding stock was stabilized 55 percent Landrace, 23 percent Berkshire, and 22 percent Chester White.

The Lacombe was developed so as to gain the benefits of hybrid vigor through crossing with existing commercial breeds, particularly the Yorkshire. The breed is unique not only because it is the first of Canadian origin, but also because it was selected on the basis of the performance of each generation during the course of its development. Performance traits considered were litter size, weaning weight, age at marketing time, and carcass quality as evaluated by the Advanced Registry scoring system.

Of the three parent breeds, the Lacombe resembles the Landrace most closely in physical appearance. It is a white, bacon-type hog with a medium-sized drooping ear, and a medium length, slightly dished face. It is low set, possesses good length and depth of side, and has a full meaty ham.

#### VENEZUELAN MEAT PRODUCTION RISES IN 1961

Venezuelan meat production increased about 5 percent in 1961 accompanying an almost equal increase in cattle and hog numbers.

Cattle numbers were estimated at 9.8 million head in 1961, 6.5 percent higher than in the previous year. The majority of the meat produced in Venezuela is beef and with increasing cattle numbers, beef production should show further gains in 1962.

Hog numbers were estimated at 3.2 million head in 1961--about 5 percent above 1960. Pork production increased as a larger number of hogs were available for slaughter at heavier weights.

Meat production should continue to increase in Venezuela due to increased emphasis on supplementary feed for cattle and balanced rations for hogs. Experiments are being carried out in the plains area of Venezuela to produce sorghum silage for supplemental feed during the dry season. One of the drawbacks to producing beef in the plains is the lack of feed during the 6-month dry period. If the feeding experiments prove successful, beef production could increase considerably.

Pork production has been on the rise in recent years. Much of the increase is the result of feeding balanced rations--producing larger hogs in less time. Other factors influencing the increase in pork production are the restrictions against imports of raw and processed hams and other pork products.

## U.K. PERMITS IMPORTS OF U.S. PORK SAUSAGE

The British Board of Trade recently removed restrictions on imports of certain meat items from the dollar area. Items included were: (1) Sausages, other than fresh, chilled or frozen, and (2) canned lima beans and smoked ham.

Under the British Board of Trade definition item (1) includes fully cooked pork sausage links, Vienna sausage, Brown n' Serve sausage, and wieners.

## AUSTRIA'S EXPORTS OF CHEESE AND DRIED MILK INCREASE

Austria's exports of cheese and dried milk increased substantially during 1961, but butter exports declined.

In the 12 months ending December 31, Austria's shipments of cheese were up 15 percent to 15 million pounds and were only 1 million pounds below the record exports of 1959. As in earlier years, Italy was again the most important market, taking approximately 75 percent of total shipments. The United States increased its purchases slightly to 1 million pounds. The balance was distributed among Western European countries.

Dried milk exports in 1961 were 15 million pounds, compared with 12 million pounds a year earlier. The largest single shipment was made to West Germany (7 million pounds), but this was down from 8 million pounds in 1960 and was the smallest shipment to that country in several years. Sales to the United Kingdom rose to 6 million pounds from 2 million pounds a year ago.

Exports of butter at 7 million pounds were only 61 percent of 1960. Shipments to the United Kingdom declined to 3 million pounds from 6 million. Exports to Italy were 1 million pounds, compared with 5 million a year earlier. Only Switzerland increased its purchases to 2 million pounds from 343,000 pounds in 1960.

## GERMANS JOIN INTERNATIONAL PULSE TRADE ORGANIZATION

The German pulse group of the Hamburg Grain Exchange Traders' Organization recently joined the International Pulse Trade Organization with headquarters in Paris.

The International Organization held its first meeting in Paris in May, 1961, under the sponsorship of the French Federation of Dry Legumes. The meetings were attended by delegates from several countries, including the United States. The organization is expected to begin its second annual meetings in the early summer of 1962, probably also in Paris.

## WEST GERMANY FURTHER LIMITS BARLEY IMPORTS

Since February 28, the West German Government Import and Storage Agency for grains has been requiring German importers to purchase a specified proportion of domestic feed barley from federal government stocks before issuing licenses to them for importation of feed barley.

The proportions are one unit of domestic to three units of imported feed barley. No German feed barley imports not under this system will be permitted, and the shipping period extends to the middle of May.

The purpose of this regulation is primarily to enable the government to dispose of about 20,000 metric tons (919,000 bushels) out of the 35,500 tons (1,631,000 bushels) of 1961 crop domestic feed barley which it purchased from the farmers in price support operations.

## BELGIUM AGAIN REDUCES FEED GRAIN IMPORT LICENSE TAXES

Belgium recently made the fifth group of reductions in its license taxes on imports of feed grains and feed grain products since increasing them for the sixth time last June. Belgium originally started to levy these taxes in August 1957.

Each time changes were made, only certain feed grains or feed grain products were affected. However, the taxes on imports of all of these commodities, except buckwheat, were raised at various times during the course of the increases. Similarly, the taxes for all of the commodities, excepting spelt, meslin, buckwheat and flours of spelt, meslin and unfermented wheat, were lowered during the course of the five reductions.

The import license taxes fixed recently, in Belgian francs per quintal with the previous rates in parentheses, are: rye, barley and grain residues, 80 (100); barley flour, rye flour other than from feed rye, and barley groats, semoline, etc., 133 (166); oats, 175 (195); oat flour, 291 (324); flour from feed rye, 96 (120); groats, semolina, etc. from rye, 107 (133), from oats, 336 (374); and feed preparations with molasses, sugar, etc., containing grains or grain products, 107 (113). (See table for equivalent dollars per bushels or per cwt.).

In regard to the reasons which the Belgian government had for imposing these taxes and increasing and lowering them, see Foreign Crops and Markets, January 29, 1962. The government's announced future policy will be to maintain the taxes at levels which will raise the domestic prices of imported feed grains to 376 Belgian francs (\$7.55) per quintal (220.5 pounds). Undoubtedly the taxes on imports of feed grain products will be in proportion.

In the table, flour; groats, semolina, etc.; grain residues; and feed preparations with molasses, etc., do not include those from or containing rice. However, oat groats and semolina include oat flakes containing less than 1 percent chaff.

## FEED GRAINS AND FEED GRAIN PRODUCTS: Belgium, import license taxes

Feed grain or grain product	:	Rate : effective since : 2/7/62	:	Rate : effective before : 2/7/62	:	Highest rate : previously fixed	:	Rate : effective since : 2/7/62	:	Rate : effective before : 2/7/62	:	Highest rate : previously fixed
	:	<u>Belgian francs per quintal</u>				:	<u>Dollars per bushel</u>					
Feed wheat .....	150	:	150	:	195	:	.82	:	.82	:	1.07	
Rye .....	80	:	100	:	195	:	.41	:	.51	:	.99	
Spelt .....	195	:	195	:	195	:	.71	:	.71	:	.71	
Meslin .....	195	:	195	:	195	:	1.03	:	1.03	:	1.03	
Oats .....	175	:	195	:	195	:	.51	:	.57	:	.57	
Barley .....	80	:	100	:	195	:	.35	:	.44	:	.85	
Corn & sorghums :	80	:	80	:	180	:	.41	:	.41	:	.92	
Buckwheat .....	33	:	33	:	33	:	.15	:	.15	:	.15	
Flour of:		:	:	:	:	:	<u>Dollars per cwt.</u>					
Barley .....	133	:	166	:	324	:	1.21	:	1.51	:	2.95	
Oats .....	291	:	324	:	324	:	2.65	:	2.95	:	2.95	
Corn .....	200	:	200	:	300	:	1.82	:	1.82	:	2.73	
Wheat (non- fermented), spelt or meslin .....		:	:	:	:	:						
Feed rye .....	96	:	120	:	234	:	.87	:	1.09	:	2.13	
Other rye flour	133	:	166	:	324	:	1.21	:	1.51	:	2.95	
Other cereal : flour .....		:	:	:	:	:						
Groats, semolina,: etc. of:		:	:	:	:	:						
Rye .....	107	:	133	:	260	:	.97	:	1.21	:	2.37	
Barley .....	133	:	166	:	324	:	1.21	:	1.51	:	2.95	
Oats .....	336	:	374	:	374	:	3.06	:	3.41	:	3.41	
Cereals other : than wheat, rye, barley, and oats ....		:	:	:	:	:						
Grain residues...:	233	:	233	:	300	:	2.12	:	2.12	:	2.73	
Feed preparations with molasses,: sugar, etc. : containing grains or : grain by- : products.....	80	:	100	:	195	:	.73	:	.91	:	1.78	
	107	:	113	:	234	:	.97	:	1.03	:	2.13	

## AUSTRALIA'S WHEAT ESTIMATE REVISED

Australia's 1961 wheat production is now estimated at about 244 million bushels. This is well above earlier estimates and is the second largest crop on record.

The current estimate is 30 million bushels below the unprecedented outturn in 1960. The high level of production this season is due to increased acreage; yields were somewhat smaller than the large 1960 yields.

Total wheat supplies for use during the current marketing season are about 65 million bushels less than last year since carry over stocks as well as production, were down this year. However supplies will still be above average and exports are expected to be large.

The Wheat Board is expected to have little difficulty in disposing of the surplus in traditional and new cash markets.

## GERMANY PLANS TO IMPORT WHEAT BRAN

Milling byproducts in West Germany have been in relatively short supply and high-priced in recent months. The government has been under pressure to permit imports of wheat bran.

It was announced in February that wheat bran may be imported from all countries except those in the Sino-Soviet Bloc. The value and quantity to be imported was not published at that time, but trade circles believed that about 20,000 metric tons would be licensed between February 22 and April 24 for import.

The United States exports a variety of prepared and mixed feeds, including dairy, poultry, corn, and wheat feeds. The total value of these products exported in 1960-61 amounted to about 29 million dollars, which was somewhat less than in 1959-60.

Exports of wheat feeds, including bran, cracked and crushed wheat, etc., amounted to 37,000 short tons, or \$1.8 million in 1960-61, compared with 59,000 tons and \$2.6 million a year earlier.

None of the wheat feeds were exported to Germany during recent years, and very little to Europe. Most of them went to Japan.

## ARGENTINA'S RICE ACREAGE LARGER

Argentina's acreage planted to rice in 1961-62 is placed at 146,000 acres in the first official estimate. This is 12 percent above a year earlier, but 7 percent below average in 1955-56/59-60.

Planted acreage in the 5-year period averaged 157,000 acres, and harvested acreage, 138,000 acres. Therefore an average of 88 percent of the total rice planted in this period was harvested.

The crop generally is planted from September to November and harvested in March and April. So far, no indication has been given as to the condition of the crop, although drought has been reported in the vicinity of the main rice areas of northeast Argentina.

#### ITALY REMOVES RESTRICTIONS ON RICE ACREAGE

Italian farmers can plant more rice this year.

The Ente Nazionale Risi (a semi-official agency) announced early in February that it had removed restrictions on rice acreage to be planted in 1962. Growers were at the same time advised it would be unwise to expand acreage more than 10 percent.

The Ente Risi also announced a reduction of 500 lire per metric quintal (37 cents per 100 pounds) in the export subsidy for rice exported after February 5. This means a subsidy of 2,000 lire per quintal (\$1.46 per 100 pounds) for rice exported to countries in the European Common Market for domestic consumption only, and 1,500 lire (\$1.10 for all varieties exported to other countries.

Regulations on subsidies and pooling are under review, and some further changes may be made in them.

#### AUSTRALIA TO HARVEST RECORD RICE CROP

Australia expects to harvest a record rice crop in 1961-62.

Production is forecast at about 139,000 metric tons of rough rice, provided conditions continue favorable. This compares with 117,000 tons in 1960-61, and an average of 108,000 tons in 1955-56/59-60. The previous record production was 131,000 tons in 1959-60.

The acreage--a record 57,000 acres--was sown last October; harvesting will be in April and May.

The marketing outlook is considered good. Shipments in 1962 will continue at a high level, with a probable market in the Middle East, renewed sales to Okinawa, and continued sales to the protected markets of the Southeast Pacific.

## COFFEE RATIONALIZATION PLAN PROPOSED FOR BRAZIL

On October 20, 1961, Brazil issued a decree which formed an organization to develop a plan for systematically and effectively reducing Brazil's coffee surplus and diversifying its Agriculture. The preliminary results suggest a plan which would cause significant changes in the entire agricultural pattern in Brazil.

The plan includes eradication of large numbers of coffee trees. It is indicated that by 1962-63 the acreage released by coffee eradication would permit additional acreage (million acres) as follows: pasture .99, corn .99, castorbeans .25, peanuts, sesame, etc., .20, soybeans .10, forests .40, and fruits .07.

## HIGH PRICES LIMIT U.S. HONEY EXPORTS TO FRANCE

In each of the past two calendar years, France imported more than 4,000 tons of honey, valued at about \$1 million. However, most of this came from such countries as Spain, Argentina, Chile, and Mexico with only about 2 percent coming from the United States.

Since there are no quantitative restrictions against U.S. honey, its share in that market is limited primarily by the relatively high prices for U.S. honey. Representative quotations for high quality imported honey on the French market in late February this year, bulk, in U.S. cents per pound, c.i.f. French ports, by source and type, were: United States clear amber - 21.29; Spain rosemary - 20.37; Argentina white - 20.83; Mexico clear amber - 19.90; Hungary pure acacia - 27.31; and Chile - 18.98.

## INDIAN JUTE MILLS WORKING AT MAXIMUM CAPACITY

The Committee of the Indian Jute Mills Association decided in February that mill production should continue at maximum capacity until the end of March.

Production of jute goods continued high in January with 213 million pounds, but end-of-month inventory of 133 million pounds was far below the needs of the trade. Stocks of manufactured goods are relatively low, but demand is strong. The stocks included 104 million pounds of burlap, less than half the normal quantity.

## FROZEN STRAWBERRIES ARRIVE FROM MEXICO

A preliminary report of the Foreign Agricultural Service indicates that U.S. imports of frozen strawberries from Mexico for the two weeks ending March 10, were 1.2 million pounds. Canada imported 0.1 million pounds.

NORWAY PERMITS IMPORTS  
OF CANNED PEARS

For the first time since 1939, Norway will issue a limited number of licenses for imports of canned pears.

The Ministry of Agriculture has announced that applications will be received until March 15. Customs clearance deadline is June 30, 1962.

AUSTRALIAN CANNED DECIDUOUS  
FRUIT PRICES DOWN

Australia's minimum export prices for 1962 pack canned deciduous fruit are below last year on all items except canned apricots, which are unchanged. The Australian Canned Fruit Board announced these minimum export prices in the latter part of February 1962.

CANNED DECIDUOUS FRUIT: Australia, opening minimum export prices for canned fruit, 1961 and 1962, c.i.f. London

Species and pack style	1961 Grade			1962 Grade		
	Choice:	Standard:	Second:	Choice:	Standard:	Second
	<u>U.S. dollars per doz.</u>					
Apricots				$2\frac{1}{2}$		
Halves.....	3.50	3.29	3.15	3.50	3.29	3.15
Peaches						
Clingstone						
Halves and slices....	3.50	3.29	3.15	3.36	3.15	3.01
Freestones						
Halves and slices....	3.26	3.04	2.90	3.12	2.90	2.76
Pears (Bartlett)						
Halves and quarters...	3.71	3.50	3.36	3.57	3.36	3.22
Fruit cocktail.....	4.06	3.85	3.71	3.92	3.71	3.57
"Two Fruit".....	3.50	3.29	3.15	3.36	3.15	3.01

FEBRUARY STRAWBERRY  
IMPORTS FROM MEXICO

A preliminary Foreign Agricultural Service report shows imports of strawberries from Mexico during the month of February 1962 totaled 0.9 million pounds frozen and 0.3 million pounds fresh.

WEST GERMANY CHANGES WING  
TAG REQUIREMENT DATE

The West German Ministry of Agriculture recently announced that the poultry wing tag marking required for all imported poultry would not go into effect on April 1, as originally scheduled. No future effective date for the labeling requirement was announced.

**URUGUAY MAY HARVEST MORE  
PEANUTS IN 1962**

The 1961-62 peanut crop in Uruguay has been unofficially forecasted at 8,800 short tons, unshelled basis. This forecast reflects a production increase of about one-fifth from the 1960-61 output. Factors contributing to this increase include a favorable growing season and the government subsidy, which stimulated increased planted area to about 25,900 acres.

No exports of peanuts and peanut oil are expected from Uruguay in the near future, as no surplus above consumption requirements presently exists. Although 1961 production was the highest since 1951, no shipments were made last year.

No imports of peanuts into Uruguay in 1962 are expected, with the possible exception of small quantities for use as seed. Domestic needs for salted nuts and peanut oil in 1961 were supplied entirely from local production with no imports being made.

The average wholesale price of raw unshelled peanuts in Uruguay during 1961 at 110 pesos per 100 kilos (4.5 U.S. cents per pound) was about 35 percent lower than in 1960. Peanuts, in shell, for human consumption retailled at 2.6 to 3.5 pesos per kilo (10.7 to 14.4 U.S. cents per pound). Peanut oil is normally not sold as such, but blended with other oils. Peanut butter is not made.

**PEANUTS: Uruguay, acreage and production,  
marketing years 1959-58**

Marketing year	:	Area	:	Production
	:	1000		1000
	:	acres		short tons
	:			
1957-58.....	:	19		6.2
1958-59.....	:	20		3.3
1959-60.....	:	21		5.8
1960-61 1/.....	:	21		7.2
1961-62 2/.....	:	26		8.8

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Unofficial forecasts.

A bumper crop and good prices this year may restore the former interest in the production of peanuts in Uruguay. Planted acreage in 1958 dropped to about two-thirds of the record high of 1948, but has since been increasing.

**PHILIPPINE PEANUT PRODUCTION  
EXPECTED TO INCREASE**

It is anticipated that the current Philippine peanut crop will be substantially larger than the previous crop owing to more favorable weather throughout the growing season.

Production of peanuts (unshelled basis) is expected to increase in 1961-62 to a possible 17,000 short tons from a harvest area of about 62,000 acres, compared with the official estimate of 14,140 tons from 53,870 acres harvested in 1960-61.

The 1960-61 acreage and production, the lowest since 1949-50, declined 10 and 16 percent, respectively, from 1959-60. The decline in production was attributable to inclement weather conditions for three successive years.

Exports of peanuts decreased sharply during January-August 1961 and totalled only 549 tons as compared with 1,638 tons for the comparable period in 1960. The January-August 1960 export figure represented total exports in 1960. All the 1961 exports were shelled peanuts exported to the United States while exports in 1960 were all unshelled and exported to Hong Kong.

#### ARGENTINE SUNFLOWER, PEANUT CROPS EXPECTED TO INCREASE IN 1962

Argentina's sunflower and peanut crops are expected to increase in 1962. This expectation is based upon an increased planted area of both crops (Foreign Crops and Markets, March 5, 1962), as well as favorable growing conditions thus far.

Official yield estimates are as yet unavailable, but above average yields are expected. The 1962 peanut crop is unofficially estimated at 31<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> 000 short tons, 7 percent above 1961. The sunflower seed harvest, which started earlier than usual, is unofficially estimated at 850,000 tons, almost one-third larger than last year.

Increased production of both sunflower seed and peanuts may result in larger exports in 1962. Exports of the products of these crops are indicated below.

PEANUTS AND SUNFLOWER SEED: Oil, cake, and meal  
exports in 1960 and 1961

Commodity	Peanuts		Sunflower seed	
	1960	1961 1/	1960	1961 1/
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Oil.....	51,416	34,753	14,998	34,214
Cake.....	30,430	51,395	61,613	64,212
Meal.....	63,839	64,825	177,372	218,729

1/ Preliminary

Exports have not been restricted by retention or export sales taxes. The principal foreign markets for these crops have been the Netherlands and West Germany.

**EGYPT'S PEANUT PRODUCTION UP SLIGHTLY;  
EXPORTS DECLINE IN 1961**

Egyptian peanut production in 1961, unofficially estimated at 39,700 short tons from 43,600 acres, has increased by about 3 percent from 1960. This increase predominantly reflects the additional production of newly reclaimed desert areas rather than increased yields per acre.

**PEANUTS: Egypt, production, acreage, and exports,  
annual 1959, 1960, and 1961**

Item	Unit	1960	1961 1/	Percentage Change
Production (total).....	Short ton	38,690	39,700	+2.6
Area.....	Acre	42,735	43,600	+2.0
Yield per acre.....	Pound	1,810	1,822	+0.6
Exports (total) 2/.....	Short ton	8,519	7,102	-16.6
Shelled.....	Short ton	2,350	2,360	+0.4
Unshelled.....	Short ton	6,168	4,742	-23.1

1/ Unofficial estimates.

2/ Figures for the period January 1 through August 31.

Exports of Egyptian peanuts at 7,102 short tons during the period January-August 1961 declined about 17 percent from the 8,519 tons exported during the comparable period in 1960. This decline was caused by a sharp drop in the shipments of unshelled peanuts with shelled peanuts increasing slightly. The major market areas for Egyptian peanuts in 1961 were: Czechoslovakia--2,125 tons; Canada--1,415 tons; and Holland--882 tons.

Egyptian prices of shelled peanuts during the period January-November 1961 ranged from 3.5 to 6.0 Egyptian pounds per ardeb of 75 kilos--equivalent of 6.0 and 10.3 U.S. cents per pound. This represents an increase from the same period in 1960 when prices ranged from 3.0 to 5.0 pounds per ardeb or 5.1 to 8.6 U.S. cents per pound.

**NIGERIAN PEANUT  
PRODUCTION UP**

Total purchases of shelled peanuts by the Northern Nigerian Marketing Board for the 1961-62 season are now estimated at around 690,000 long tons compared with 619,051 tons purchased during the 1960-61 season. Total production of peanuts in Nigeria is unknown but purchases reportedly represent roughly 75 to 80 percent of production.

Purchases through February 15 amounted to 653,148 tons, of which 644,260 tons were from Kano, the principal production area. Although purchases from the Rivers area amounted to only 8,888 tons, purchases of most peanuts grown in the Rivers area during the 1961-62 season are known to be included in the Kano area purchases.

The Nigerian Produce Marketing Board instituted peanut sales, f.o.b. Nigerian ports, in January 1962 (Foreign Crops and Markets, November 27, 1961). Through February 26 the following sales were made: Poland--5,000 tons; and the West African Commodity Company--37,500 tons.

#### THAILAND REGULATES RICE EXPORTS

Thailand's exporters now must report to the Government all rice sales exceeding 1,000 metric tons.

To prevent a rice shortage later in the year, the Ministry of Economic Affairs on February 23 notified all exporters to this effect. Exports in the first two months of 1962, at 337,000 tons, reduced to less than 1.1 million tons the volume required to reach the 1962 export target. Current supplies are not sufficient to maintain this rate of export.

Prices of medium and lower grades continue to rise. On March 12, the price of white rice, 10 percent broken, was \$6.35 per 100 pounds, compared with \$6.26 a week earlier, and \$6.06 on January 15. The comparable price on March 13, 1961, was \$5.87 per cwt.

RICE: Thai export prices, f.o.b. Bangkok 1/, March 12  
with comparisons

Grade	1961		1962		
	March	January	February	March	March
	13	15	12	5	12
White rice, 100-percent, first grade.....:	6.73	6.57	7.09	6.83	6.90
White rice, 100-percent, second grade.....:	6.60	6.44	6.96	6.77	6.71
White rice 5-percent broken.....:	6.16	6.15	6.29	6.35	6.45
White rice, 10-percent broken.....:	5.87	6.06	6.19	6.26	6.35
White broken, A-1 super....:	4.25	4.69	4.79	4.89	4.92
Cargo, 100-percent, first-grade.....:	5.65	5.68	5.71	5.91	6.00

1/ Milled rice. Includes export premium, export tax, and cost of bags. Packed in bags of 100 kilograms (220.46 pounds) net.

## MEXICAN COTTON TRANSSHIPMENTS CONTINUE SMALL

Transshipments of Mexican cotton through U.S. ports during August-November of the current season totaled 203,000 bales (500 pounds gross). This figure, which compares with 351,000 bales for the comparable months of last season, represents the smallest volume of transshipments for these months since 1949-50.

Quantities transshipped to major destinations from August through November 1961, with comparable 1960 figures in parentheses, were: Japan 39,000 bales (37,000); Spain 33,000 (8,000); France 28,000 (68,000); West Germany 26,000 (95,000); Italy 25,000 (47,000); Switzerland 9,000 (16,000); United Kingdom 9,000 (15,000); Belgium 5,000 (17,000); Australia 5,000 (5,000); and Portugal 5,000 (5,000). Most August-November transshipments moved through Brownsville, with small quantities moving via San Diego, Galveston, Los Angeles, Houston, and Corpus Christi.

Transshipments in November amounted to 36,000 bales, compared with 60,000 in the preceding months, and 59,000 in November 1960.

## COTTON IMPORTS AND CONSUMPTION MAINTAINED IN FOREIGN FREE WORLD

As a group, principal foreign Free World importing countries imported slightly more cotton and maintained the rate of cotton consumption during the first several months of the current season, compared with a year earlier.

In the aggregate, imports into countries in the accompanying table were 133,000 bales larger in the early months of the current season than a year ago. Imports into half of these countries rose, with Japan showing the largest gain, while imports declined in half of the countries, with the United Kingdom showing the largest decline.

Although total cotton consumption in the countries listed rose slightly, consumption declined in 10 of the 17, with largest declines in the United Kingdom, West Germany and France. The most substantial increase in cotton use was in India, which offset declines in several other countries.

Raw cotton stocks were drawn down in most countries during the period. Available information indicates that for the 1961-62 season as a whole, cotton imports and consumption in most foreign Free World countries may total less than the 13.4 million bales imported and 17.5 million consumed in 1960-61.

COTTON: Consumption, imports, and current stocks in principal foreign Free World importing countries, for specified periods of 1960-61 and 1961-62 1/

March 19, 1962

Foreign Crops and Markets

21

(Bales of 500 pounds gross)

Country	Reporting period	Imports		Consumption		Stocks		Change in stocks since Aug. 1, 1961	
		1960-61	1961-62	1960-61	1961-62	Aug. 1 1961	Current (computed)	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
Austria.	:Aug-Sept	16	16	20	21	40	35	-5	
Belgium.	:Aug-Oct	87	102	115	110	165	157	-8	
Canada.	:Aug-Sept	12	67	57	64	38	41	+3	
Denmark.	:Aug-Dec	17	15	19	17	13	11	-2	
Finland.	:Aug-Jan	47	32	43	41	62	53	-9	
France.	:Aug-Dec	534	507	564	537	395	365	-30	
Germany, West.	:Aug-Nov	410	376	506	474	430	332	-98	
Hong Kong.	:Aug-Oct	65	73	86	86	94	81	-13	
India.	:Aug-Dec	378	432	1,878	2,052	2,040	2,185	<u>3/</u>	
Italy.	:Aug-Oct	198	228	240	240	420	<u>4/</u> 432	<u>3/</u>	
Japan.	:Aug-Nov	811	981	1,068	1,045	1,400	1,336	-64	
Netherlands.	:Aug-Dec	142	136	162	157	120	99	-21	
Portugal.	:Aug-Nov	108	101	96	95	52	58	+6	
Spain.	:Aug-Dec	147	105	250	260	140	5/ 435	<u>3/</u>	
Sweden.	:Aug-Dec	29	41	59	56	72	57	-15	
Switzerland.	:Aug-Dec	87	98	79	80	125	143	+18	
United Kingdom.	:Aug-Dec	449	360	538	460	359	259	-100	
Total		3,537	3,670	5,780	5,795	5,965	8,079		
Total excluding producing countries	6/	2,814	2,905	3,412	3,243	3,365	3,027	-338	

1/ Preliminary and partly estimated. 2/ Includes crop of 3,850,000 bales minus exports of 85,000 bales.

3/ Not calculated because of domestic cotton crop. 4/ Includes crop of 24,000 bales. 5/ Includes crop of 450,000 bales. 6/ India, Italy, and Spain.

INDIA INCREASES PEANUT  
EXPORT QUOTA

On February 8, 1962, India announced an export quota of 18,500 long tons of hand-picked-selected (H.P.S.) peanut kernels for shipment during 1962.

Exports under this quota will be permitted by all categories of shippers on a first-come-first-served basis. This quantity is in addition to the 20,000 tons announced for export on January 3, 1962 (Foreign Crops and Markets, January 29, 1962).

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